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# THE JERUSALEM POST

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ALMOST simultaneously with the publication of the report of the Foreign Currency Commission we were informed that the cost of living index has risen by six points in June.

INDEX TENTACLES

The connection between local economic developments and the foreign currency deficit has had the full attention of the Commission. Several aspects are well illustrated in a graph attached to the report; they show rising curves for the retail index, bank advances, and the "free market" rate of dollars, whereas the amount of means of payment has become more or less stationary.

While the latest rise in the index number gives additional weight to the findings of the Commission, it will not fail to cause some concern, not only because it means an increase by more than one-and-a-half million pounds in the nation's monthly payroll, but because it is a telling comment on economic policy.

The story the basic figures tell is that the retail index has risen from 122 in March 1952 to 137 in June 1953, or by 48.2%.

Between February 1952 and 1953, bills discounted and bank advances increased from IL 153.8m. to IL 208.7m., or by 35%.

During the same period, banknotes issued and demand deposits rose from IL 267.3m. to IL 274.6m., or by 5%.

In other words, the New Economic Policy was successful in substantially reducing the flow of money, and thereby, consumption. It was not quite as successful in the field of credit, where the increase of 35% compares with 55.5% in the 1950/51 period; and it failed almost completely as regards the cost of living.

If a disinflationary policy can be compared with the action of a pair of pliers, the obvious conclusion is that only one of the prongs worked. The rising volume of money in circulation, that unflinching barometer of a runaway inflation, has been halted. But when it comes to the second action, the reduction of the cost of living, the failure is manifest. The question whether this failure is to be attributed to the original tenets of the New Policy, or to its reconstruction under the Coalition with decontrol as its slogan will have to be carefully examined.

The opinion, frequently voiced these days, that most people in this country are living on debts and overdrafts is, no doubt, exaggerated. But the fact is that not only persons in employment who provide more than half the income tax revenue of the State, but also the large class of small merchants and artisans are in a similar position. It is little use saying that our standard of living is too high, when an analysis of the cost of minimum subsistence compared with average net earnings reveals a gap which is not being bridged.

Even if it is admitted that the basis of the present index is open to criticism, and that the generalizations drawn from it are likely to be misleading, the fact remains that a new and consistent effort must be made to stem the relentless rise in the cost of food and other essentials of life, and then to reduce the cost to reasonable dimensions. A fundamental revision of the present policy is urgently needed, even at the risk of leading to the conclusion that monetary measures alone will not keep inflation in bounds if they are not accompanied by reduced cost of production, transport, and distribution, and perhaps not even without some measure of control of supplies and prices.

P.A. DECLARES 18.5% DIVIDEND

At its general meeting on July 10, P.A. (Palestine Advertiser Trust Association Ltd.) declared a final dividend of 18.5% which, together with the previously paid interim dividend of 24%, makes 42.5% for the 1952 business year.

At the same meeting, an interim dividend of 3% was declared for the current year.

## The Working Week

### From Hakirya to Capital

By S. Eliabou

EVERY Foreign Ministry Department Chief and Division Directors carried chairs and tables on the first day of the Ministry's transfer to the capital. Every official, including the Director General and the Minister himself, lent a hand to effect the original decision to make the move without interrupting the Ministry's regular work even for a day.

The operation was planned months in advance, exact schedules prepared, and in Jerusalem the ten concrete buildings were constructed to specifications. The compound of the Ministry at the new Kirya was designed to meet the requirements of everyday needs. This was evident not only in the distribution of the Departments through the various buildings in accordance with the "organic" functioning of the Ministry's administration, but by the interior considerations of each building: the size of each room was determined in advance according to its specific function.

At 2.30 p.m. on Sunday, work ended as usual in all Departments of the Ministry in Tel Aviv, but this time the officials did not hurry home. Instead, in each room the files, documents, books, and typewriters were packed into cases; the pictures, maps, pads, inkwells, telephone books and all the paraphernalia of a well kept office, were carefully included too. Some Departments were preparing the first boxes before the end of the regular working day. Trucks moved to the entrances of the offices, were loaded with packing cases and the move to Jerusalem had begun.

In the capital squads of porters were waiting when the first boxes arrived in front of the new buildings. While the Office technicians were still installing telephones, officials arranged the furniture, working late into the evening. By Monday morning most of them were able to begin their routine work, though curtains had not yet been hung and the atmosphere was still a little like that in a good orthodox home on Pesach eve.

By noon, the first diplomatic mail had left Jerusalem Hakirya, and on Tuesday, the first diplomat arrived. He was M. Ivan Moscovitch, the Diplomatic Representative of Greece in Israel.

Shopkeepers, safe owners and taxi companies were the first to recognize the practical benefits of the transfer, but others hoped that it would soon show its beneficial effects on the Capital in other ways too: the city will regain some of its cosmopolitan atmosphere.

Engineered Protest

The Cabinet this week approved the draft of the National Service Law for girls exempt on religious grounds from military service. Though large sections of the public were opposed to giving the orthodox minority any exceptional privileges, the Prime Minister was of the opinion that it was the democratic duty of the Government to consider the specific way of life and outlook of the orthodox section. He accepted the view that orthodox girls, who wear



"It says we could really do with women like these in the army"

wear stockings and long sleeved dresses even in the hottest summer months, and who while unmarried, leave their homes generally chaperoned by their mothers or another member of the family, should be drafted into regular military service as are other girls.

Mr. Ben Gurion, who is also the Minister of Defense, therefore proposed that girls from religious families, not wishing to serve in the Army, instead should work in some other form of National Service: in orthodox agricultural settlements, or in hospitals, immigrant camps, children's homes, welfare institutions, etc., where they would be under civilian jurisdiction while at work, and family jurisdiction when evening or returning home. Mr. Ben Gurion even included in the draft of the bill a provision, that "ultra-orthodox" girls could be exempt even from such Service.

The principle of National Service received the approval of the religious parties in the Government coalition, but the two smaller ultra-orthodox parties, Agudat Yisrael and Poalei Agudat Yisrael, which are outside the coalition, prepared for a hard fight against the proposal.

Rabbis' Action

Mr. Ben Gurion invited a number of venerable rabbis, the spiritual leaders of the ultra-orthodox elements, to meet with him, and explained to them at length the principles of the National Service Bill, pointing out that in a democratic society no one section of the community should receive extra privileges and that freeing orthodox girls from any service, while all other girls spend two years in uniform, would, in fact, cause considerable bitterness. The rabbis listened and continued to object.

Those, however, who knew what was in the draft of the bill (which was also explained in detail by the Prime Minister) were quite shocked to hear the same rabbis "explaining" the issue later at a protest meeting in Mea Shearim and other orthodox quarters. The rabbis did not mention that it was not military service which was involved; they did not add that the girls would not return home each night to sleep under the family roof, nor that ultra-orthodox girls would be exempt from all service, instead, they spoke of the moral ruin awaiting the girls "in the camps," and in one case at least, one of the speakers told an in-

fanted audience of orthodox mothers that the Army was going to set up "houses of ill repute" in which the orthodox girls would have to serve.

It was thus little wonder that the overwhelming majority of those hundreds of infuriated, middle-aged, orthodox women who started a protest march from Mea Shearim to the Knesset on Tuesday, had not the least idea what was the real content of the Bill they were protesting. An elderly lady, however, asked one journalist: "Why, far Heaven's sake, do they want our girls in the Army? Why can't they send them to work in hospitals, orphanages?" The reporter tried in vain to convince the weeping lady that this was exactly what was intended.

Reeling Psalmists, the women moved towards the Knesset. The police in the vicinity of the Knesset were no match for the crowd, particularly as the policemen were somewhat embarrassed by the task of dealing with middle-aged and elderly women who yelled whenever one of them tried to stop the demonstrators' progress. The thin police cordon, hastily drawn across the street at the point where removable traffic barriers divert motor vehicles to a side lane when the House is in session, was easily broken by the crowd which surged forward towards the Knesset's main entrance, where a number of police and Knesset ushers had difficulty in preventing them from breaking into the building. Reinforcements came only after some delay and tried to make up for lost time by some-what overdoing their duty. The crowd had begun retreating before their onslaught, when a fire engine arrived on the scene and dispersed both demonstrators and onlookers with strong sprays of water.

Cameras clicked, cables were sent abroad, and it was certain that a suitable atmosphere was created for Agudat Yisrael's campaign.

Hilaire Belloc, Author And Historian

GUILDFORD, England, Thursday (Reuters). Hilaire Belloc, the author, died today, aged 82. He was operated on earlier this week at a Roman Catholic hospital, where he had been receiving treatment for burns he received when he fell on the fire at his home last Sunday.

Joseph Hilaire Pierre Belloc was born in a Paris suburb to a French barrister and the daughter of an English one, a descendant of Joseph Priestly. He began his literary career with verse and sonnets and children's nonsense rhymes. He followed, with historical and biographical studies, principally "Danton" and "Robespierre." His sentimental travel book "The Path to Rome" (1902) is probably still his most popular work. He published more than 50 titles.

From 1906-10 he was Liberal Member of Parliament. He was a vigorous Catholic protagonist and was G.K. Chesterton's closest friend. Indeed, Shaw spoke of the "Chesterton-Belloc, an animal with four legs capable of doing infinite harm." He was not always identified with the just. He opposed the Boer war and was against Dreyfus when all England was for him. He once wrote his own epitaph: "When I am dead I hope it may be said: 'His sins were scarlet, but his books were red.'"

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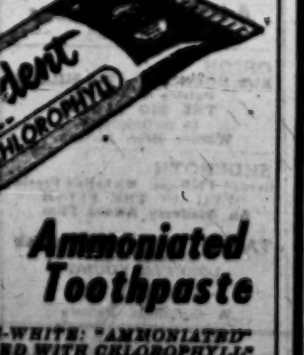
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## School's Out an - Oops



Children are running out of schools all over Israel to begin their long summer holidays. Here a pair of junior traffic police, who recently received their white-sleeved uniforms following graduation from a special course conducted by the traffic police, restrain excited children from rushing across the road outside their school in Jerusalem. Photo by Hirschbala

## Behind the Chinese Lines

### U.S. Soldiers Tell of Nerve-Wracking Experience

CENTRAL FRONT, (UP). — TWO American soldiers miraculously escaped to freedom today after they were captured in a full day in the life of Chinese soldiers.

For 14 frightening hours, they hid motionless on a small hill while the entire business of Communist warfare unfolded before their eyes.

They saw the capture of American soldiers, saw and heard a Chinese bugler practice the notes which signal an attack.

They looked on while the Chinese occupied and looted a captured U.S. position. They saw the Chinese blast allied lines with their mortars, and watched Communists dig, die and evacuate their wounded.

From dawn to dusk yesterday, this incredible glimpse of the Communist battlefield was unveiled before Cpl. Hubert H. Wubben, a 35-year old High J. Szymkowski, 22, a carpenter in civilian life.

The two artillerymen were cut off and surrounded when some 20,000 Chinese soldiers punched through the ROK "Capitol" division and rolled back the front three kilometers. They found haven on a small hill from where they had a clear view of the Communists for a full day, and last night they started a painful, slow trip back to friendly lines reaching safety after six hours of wading through rain swollen streams climbing hundreds of burning hills. Their unit had been ordered to fall back after it had been bombarded for hours. Wubben and Szymkowski pulled out by separate routes but soon met each other by a creek. They had lost their rifles.

Hidden by Vines

"It was beginning to get light and we knew there were Chinese all over the place," Szymkowski said, "so we hid under an overhanging bank where we were hidden by vines. A few minutes later, three G.I.'s with their hands clasped behind their heads, came down the creek bed. They were guarded by two Chinese with 'burn' marks on their faces. They could have touched them. I knew one of the guys, but I couldn't do anything for him. Other Chinese walked along the stream with captured American rifles thrown over their shoulders. "When they passed by, we climbed up a small knoll where we couldn't be seen so easily," Szymkowski said. On the hill

deep inside Communist territory they took positions from which they did not move for 16 hours. Wubben lay on his stomach facing in one direction and Szymkowski sat in high grass looking the opposite direction. Then Communist soldiers unwittingly showed them their way of life.

Bugle Practice

"One Chinese carrying a bugle set down on a rock, no more than 75 yards from us," said Wubben. "He started practicing and it sounded like an army bugle call with a Louis Armstrong quiver," the ex-soldier said. "It was an eerie, almost bizarre sound. He seemed to be having a lot of fun." The bugler played for nearly an hour.

"I saw six American soldiers wander into sight and the Chinese surrounded them," Wubben said. "They were as close as I could hear one of the Americans talking. He asked his buddy 'What are we supposed to do with our rifles? Carry them over our heads?'"

"They must have been scared because they all lifted their rifles up although the Chinese didn't tell them to. The Chinese walked them to a ditch and made them throw their rifles in it, and then marched them away."

Across a narrow valley from the two Americans was the U.S. artillery position they had been forced to abandon. It was 300 yards away and it swarmed with Chinese.

"They went through our bunkers and came out with ponchos, food and beer," Szymkowski said. "Some of them put the ponchos on because it was raining."

"They looked seriously at the jeeps and trucks we left behind, climbed into them and gawked at our artillery pieces. They blocked up one of the trucks."

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## Rashid's Letter

SWEDEN AIDS ISRAEL

Editor, The Jerusalem Post: I read your article of July 8 "Sweden Aids Israel" with mixed feelings. On the one hand I am filled with gratitude for the Swedish people's selfless generosity in making gifts to the Jewish people. On the other hand I cannot help feeling that such generosity requires some kind of active response.

The Swedes have collected nearly half a million pounds, bought 75 Swedish which are now "Kfar Shvadi." We all profit - not only the families living in the village, but the little village church, took to sewing, so as to make money for Israel? Has anybody even thanked them?

I suggest that a collection should be opened, perhaps with the help of The Jerusalem Post which had such conspicuous results on similar occasions, with the purpose of making to one of the small parishes in the North of Sweden the gift of a modest place of worship.

I further suggest that this small building should be named after Hilde Andersen, that saintly Swedish lady who met her death in Jerusalem at the hand of Arab snipers.

I hope this appeal will be answered by all those who feel as I do. Yours etc.

ALEXANDER FLORISCHMANN

c/o Bank Leumi Le-Israel

POISON PRECAUTIONS

Sir, - The Jerusalem Post Hospital Committee and the Provisional Committee of the Jerusalem Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals have noted with sincere satisfaction the promise of the Municipality to stop the shooting of dogs in Jerusalem.

However, the memories of past incidents force us to point out that the poisoning of strays is only acceptable, if the following precautions are strictly observed:

The hours of poisoning have to be published in ample time, as was the case under the former administration.

Poisoning has to be limited to non-built-up areas and the throwing of poison baits into houses, entrances and gardens, must be prohibited.

Finally, the dog-catcher should be accompanied by a responsible veterinary surgeon.

Yours etc.

LUCY MYERS

Jerusalem Animal Hospital

1818/1819 S.P.C.A.

Jerusalem, July 10.

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## Jerusalem Art Notes

## Young Painters and Old Arguments

GALLIA Pilon and Lea Majaro-Mints are both gifted young painters having their first shows together at the Artists House. However, it would be difficult to find two painters whose work is in such marked contrast, a contrast so instructive that it is an occasion to discuss two basic problems in painting.

The demand has frequently been made that art must have a "message," because a painting can only gain real importance through its spiritual content. It has even been stated that a painter who isn't a torchbearer, remains only a more or less accomplished craftsman. My personal belief is just the opposite. I firmly believe that the painter's concern is chiefly with pictorial problems and that the programme-painter remains a craftsman. The "Guernica" may be the greatest picture in the world, but to those who believe in "Art pour l'Art" Picasso's work is most decidedly a poster. However, in another sense, any one who intends to make a living as a painter, has to consider his art a craft. Inescapably he will have to ask himself: "Are my pictures sellable?" If his pictures will not fit into a normal sized flat or are very difficult to live with, they have no valid reason to complain of the public's stupidity.

## Use of Pattern

Gallia Pilon's oils are basically concerned as long as she strives for a strict and logical pattern. The "Arab Orphans" and "Rusians Quarter" and "Rabbi" are good pictures. But they are hopelessly over-sized and large spaces of poor painting are all too obvious. Pilon's even more true problem is her numerous "problem" pictures. Their monumental size makes the deficiency of surface treatment, the imperfection of the colour scheme needlessly painful. Extravagance of composition, for instance a life size nude obviously reclining on her head, a predilection for the fashion of the "twenties" which aren't yet "period" make her pictures a difficult proposition for the critic and the art lover alike.

Lea Majaro-Mints is exclusively concerned with colour, grouped in harmonious composition. She is simply and wholeheartedly concerned with pic-

torial beauty. She wants to be decorative and is decorative.

A pupil of Edward Matuszak whose departure was a real loss to Israel art life, her sense of colour was developed under his guidance. But her teacher's interesting and valuable theory of giving depth to a picture by the sensitive application of colour in planes is not yet fully realized in her work. Her pictures are often flat in comparison with Matuszak's who, moreover, was a draughtsman of unerring sureness of line. All his pic-

## American Folk Art

AMERICAN folk art grew out of the traditions of England, Germany, Spain and many other European countries. Fashioned on New England water-frames, in the desert of New Mexico, among the Tennessee hills, the prairies of the Midwest or the rolling country of Pennsylvania, and for long disregarded, American folk art is now highly prized among collectors. Old pieces are treasured in many collections with a care we would like to see applied to the fading folk art brought here by many new immigrants.

American folk art has found its codification in the marvelous "Index of American Design," a cross-section of decorative and popular arts in the United States circa 1700 to about 1900. The index was one of the great enterprises undertaken by the Federal Art Project of the Works Progress Administration (WPA) under Franklin D. Roosevelt. During the depression destitute artists worked under expert guidance to make faithful copies of a great variety of objects.

The results now on show in an impressive selection at the Bezalel Museum are astonishing. The masters of watercolor thus employed, gave a far more in-structive rendering than the best colour photography could achieve. These pictures are not only true documents but works of great beauty. One regrets that so many of them are anonymous.

We see colonial-style furniture in the making and enjoy a variety of early needlework, rugs and ceramics. We get a taste of the primitive art of the "San-terea," the carvers and painters

of saints in the old Spanish South West. There are the figureheads of Atlantic whalers and the delicious roundabout horses, carved by the same craftsmen. There are the wholly enchanting ornaments of the circus wagons, and the horse-and-buggy days, a sign of distinction like the gondola boats of Venetian palazzos. There is a fair selection of tobacco shop Indians. Old band-boxes, religious woodcuts, tavern signs and toys have been carefully portrayed by the P.A.P. artists.

Enjoyment of this exhibition is balanced by a feeling of envy. The development of a true American art from so diversified streams and rivulets of the folk art of many peoples, is so obviously related to our own cultural problems. The Americans, if rather late, have learned in the end to honour the ancestors of their new indigenous arts and crafts. But only a tiny fraction of American folk art that survived could be presented to the Tel Aviv Zoo. He received an affirmative reply by return cable.

## Diverse Cultures

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## Operation Tiger-Cub

Operation Tiger-Cub got moving last week. The Maharajah's agent gave considerable thought to the problem of their future. Tiger-cubs are in great demand, even by Indian and Arab princes often ready to pay many hundreds of pounds. However, the agent remembered that he had heard about a young Zoo in a foreign country which was always interested in obtaining new specimens. He had been told about the Zoo both by the country's representative in Bombay and also by his son, a senior Indian Army officer assigned to a post in England. The agent cabled the Maharajah, who was away from India, and suggested that the Maharajah should be presented to the Tel Aviv Zoo. He received an affirmative reply by return cable.

## Ed and presented by Moshe Ben-Ephraim, and the subject of the first broadcast was Waterloo.

Now this is the stuff that Gai Zahal's programmes should be made of: popular military education, a constant reminder of the terms of reference. The programme on Waterloo, however, missed a number of opportunities. It presented two contradictory accounts of the battle — one from an English newspaper and the other from a French paper. Although these accounts were often dramatic, they obviously lacked historical perspective. A newspaper does not have to put every day's news against its historical background. The "Morning Post" of 1815 could assume that its readers knew the developments leading up to Waterloo. Gai Zahal's programme, on the other hand, was no such assumption. An historical battle should be presented to listeners within the framework of a war, and there should be at least a description of the relevant political and military factors.

## Emphasis on Tactics

Once the battle is reached, the emphasis for the soldier should be on tactics. The overall picture did not emerge clearly from the newspaper reports. It is doubtful whether the listener was able to draw any practical and applicable conclusions for the present day; yet such were abundant at Waterloo. This series can be of major importance, but it needs further research; it can make the soldier conscious of overall problems of military strategy. A special effort should be made to describe some of the famous battles that have been fought in the course of time throughout the Middle East under conditions which are more familiar to the army here.

Pick of next week's listening: Visit to Maaleh Babalah (Sunday at 5.45); Walter Eytan on the "Conquest of the Desert" exhibition (Sunday at 7.30); IPO conducted by Raphael Kubelick playing Brahms' Second Symphony (Sunday at 8.45); Round Table Discussion on Electoral Law (Sunday at 8.50); Av features (Monday evening from 7 to 10); Kaplan hospital opening (Thursday at 8.45); "Boat" (Thursday at 9.45).

## AUDIO

## Radio Review

## Murder for Fun

SEVERAL months ago I received a pleasant surprise on hearing a light mystery playlet by Agatha Christie over Kol Yisrael. Unfortunately the present of presenting features of a lighter nature than usual, with no pretensions other than to entertain remained unfulfilled, evidently due to the family budgetary bogey. As Kol Yisrael can only afford one dramatic presentation a week, it is natural that precedence be given to works of cultural and literary importance. A piece of pure entertainment seldom turns up.

Last week, Gai Zahal stepped into the breach and presented "Perfect Alibi" by Ben Hecht. I do not know whether this was an isolated phenomenon or heralds a regular series. I hope it is the latter. Gai Zahal, which is the Israel Light Programme, would be the right place for this type of feature. "Perfect Alibi" told the story of a murder committed by a lawyer and of the cold, rational steps he takes to set up his alibi. The actual disproving of the alibi is a disappointment, as it is based on chance which upsets all the

## ON THE AIR

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## TRAVELS IN CHINA

By ANDREW BOYD

China in the past. The Englishman's view could not stand the sight of so much misery and poverty, and so he shut his eyes to it as far as possible.

In the left-wing Englishman of today this emotion leads to the view that the Chinese suffered so much in pre-revolutionary days that anything and everything the new regime was justifiable in consequence. Indeed neither the "elimination" of one or two million "bandits and remnants of the Kuomintang"

and the use of political prisoners to build new dams and reservoirs, nor the Generalissimo's "brain washing" movement of 1952 and a Feking parade in which doves of peace and tanks, guns and jet warplanes were intermingled seem to have struck Mr. Davidson as anything but necessary and proper. This is a pity; for such an uncritical attitude to the bad things in the New China has the effect of discrediting what he says about the good things which exist side by side with them.

## Glimpses of Spain

By ANDREW BOYD

Spain, Cultural Relations Department, Madrid.

When this reviewer was last in Spain he came across an interesting man who turned out to be a lecturer in a kind of Political Academy maintained by the Ministerio de Gobernacion, or Ministry of Interior. His subject, his specialty, was subversive movements. He had managed to reduce this enormously complex matter — which is really the core of recent Spanish history — to a highly academic, highly schematic unit, which would have won the heart of a certain U.S. Senator.

Don Aurelio showed me his library and invited me to use it — a kindly gesture which was, as usual, well represented. Then there is the solid work of the historian Manuel Hallsen: the quite fascinating social history of Javier Laso de Vega, the charming and erudite librarian of the Madrid University; Spanish energy in medical research seems undiminished by the 24 medical reviews are listed.

DAVID VITAL

## On A Finnish Farm

By ANDREW BOYD

A STRANGER CAME TO THE FARM. By Matti Wirtanen. New York. Translated by N. Waldorf. 234 pp. \$3.00.

This is a short novel that reminds one of the stories of the older Scandinavian novelists such as Hamsun and Geijerstam. An extraordinary woman is the central figure — a girl coming from the mountains of Lapland to a farm in the south. She is a baker's daughter. She is a girl of the upper classes, but she is a girl of the lower classes. She is a girl of the upper classes, but she is a girl of the lower classes.

It is a tragic and terrible story. It is a story of a girl who is a girl of the upper classes, but she is a girl of the lower classes. It is a story of a girl who is a girl of the upper classes, but she is a girl of the lower classes.

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One of 78 sections of the Caswell rug, completed 1835 and named after the woman who spent two years in embroidering it. The rug is reproduced in one of the color plates shown at the current exhibition "Index of American Design" at the Ben-Zion Museum, Jerusalem.

## ARTISTS ON THE ARTS

By S.J. KAHN

Art: Painting, Sculpture, Music, Dance, Theatre, Literature, Architecture. Edited by Fernando Puma. PermaBooks. New York. 210 pp. 48 pictures. 50 cents.

It begins to seem as though the best thing that has happened to the arts in the last few years is the fact that there is a book about them. This is the most original and exciting of the "little magazines" — a type of anthology we have yet seen. Its title, reminiscent of a famous magazine which flourished in the 20's, is "Artists on the Arts".

By S.J. KAHN

There is no "writing down" as "writing up" to low-brow or high-brow readers, but plenty of shop-talk and plain talk. Intelligent criticism of commercialism is given by John Strydom, who seeks to draw a moral for "Government Subsidy in the Theatre" from a sketch of what has been accomplished in Sweden; and by J.B. Priestley, who describes the "Decline of English Criticism".

Reproductions (alas, not in colour) include works by Rouault, Klee, Picasso, Grou, Modigliani, Braque, Chagall, Archipenko, and so forth; they reminded this reader of trips to the Museum of Modern Art in New York. Especially interesting to Israelis will be Chaim Soutine's "Praying Man" and Jack Levine's "Maiden".

## Notes Without Music

D. Milhaud's delightful "Notes Without Music" (Knopf, New York) has the same brand of human touch, colour, and transparency as his music. He knows how to write for the ear, and he knows how to write for the eye.

Thomas Wolfe appears in a pocket edition with a collection of short stories about a certain New York borough. "Only the Dead Know Brooklyn" is the title of the collection. The book will almost certainly be new to the Wolfe fans in Israel. Jack London devotees, of whom there are even more, can now pick up "Martin Eden" for 250 prutot.

Also spotted among the reprints this week were James Joyce's "Portrait of the Artist as a Young Man" (Thorsons) and "The Waste Land" (Faulkner, and Christopher Isherwood's "Goodbye to Berlin".

For those whom all this profusion bewilders, there are always books on what to read and in what order. "The Wonderful World of Books" is one of these. "Good Reading" another. The latter contains a "brief description" of over 1,200 volumes from every age, every field.

An excellent buy, even at IL-2,500, is the Viking Portable Series. They are anthologies in handy size, yet not at all choppy. Most major works are given in full, but there is at least one case where skillful abridgment may be considered an improvement over the original. "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" is a book which most people never look at again in its entirety. It is a book which most people never look at again in its entirety.

The Modern Library has added to its series an unusual book, well-known to many Israelis. It is "The Waste Land" (Knopf, New York). It is a book which most people never look at again in its entirety.

Spender on Youth Aliyah. Stephen Spender's long-awaited "Travel Book" on Youth Aliyah, "Tears into Laughter," is now in the bookstores. It is the fruit of his visit in the spring of last year and, as an expected of Spender, he wrote with sensitivity and a warm heart, not only of the children but also of Israel. Yet, though he insists on his objectivity, one has a feeling that he is always conscious of the good things of the country.

Spender reached the conviction that, if the country is to prosper, the harmonious concept of "Jew" must be made to drive out the barriers of origin and of colour which threaten the unity of Israel. The significance of Youth Aliyah he sees in the fact that it is a movement "to create this harmony among the children."

Seen this week: A book with a money-back guarantee. If it fails to succeed in what it sets out to do, the reader can return it for a full refund. The book is "The Waste Land" (Knopf, New York). It is a book which most people never look at again in its entirety.

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## Around The Bookshops

### Hebrew . . .

It's either "take off your shirt, it's much too hot," or "why do you keep running about barefoot when it's so cool," that children seem to hear most, all of which makes them keenly aware of seasonal changes. Seasons point to recurring festivals, and holidays call for special literary fare for the young. Such fare must be on tap, and it is, claim Tehudim Gurvitz and Shmuel Naron in presenting their "Ma Asaper Layeled" (What Shall I Tell the Child?—Amihai IL-2,500), a book designed for the use of kindergarten, and first and second grade teachers, and for parents as well, who wish to make the children's hours bright and happy.

Jiminy was a Kibbutz member and Palmach soldier who fell in the War of Liberation. His parents have collected and published the impressions and tributes of the friends with whom he worked and fought. The book is "Havrim M'aprim Al Jiminy" (Comrades Tell About Jiminy, Hakibbutz Hame'ahad IL-2,500, second edition). The illustrations are by Jiminy's father, the late Menahem Shmuel. Another piece of the Palmach world is "Bmo Yaday" (With My Own Hands) by Moshe Shamir, who tells of the adventure-packed life of his younger brother, also.

"Hashtvi Hashishi Eptosefin" (The Third Course in Philosophy, Sifriyat Poalim, IL-3) by Y. Barzilai is a critical analysis of Sartre's Existentialism which seeks a middle course between the philosophy of capitalism and socialism.

Three lectures delivered in the past two years by Professor Martin Buber, reflecting the state of our times and the crisis of Judaism, are now in a new edition of "Emashehar Haruah" (The Spiritual Crisis, Mosad Haik, IL-2,500). The lectures are by Yisrael Cohen and were recently the subject of discussion by Duhkan Hasofer at the Yisrael Forum, where one of the speakers warned against the danger of "youthful gnosticism."

Kiryat Sefer takes just pride in presenting a Million Anniversary (Popular Dictionary, IL-5,400), edited by A. Even-Shoshan and D. Yarden, and containing 10,000 words and a thousand illustrations.

In the Courtroom Judge Samuel Leibovitz has been credited with the story about the two women who got into a hair-pulling scrap after an argument they had across the backyard fence. Said S.L., who was then defending counsel, "Your Honor, it seems to me that it's all a mistake. Both of the women concerned were arguing from different premises."

Leibovitz can be relied upon for making cases lively and sometimes droll with his timely and pointedly brief comments.

Stamp of the Week The Saar, a strip of borderland between France and Germany, which is tied to Paris economically, but leans towards Bonn in political aspiration, has little to boast about in the general run of its stamps. They are not particularly well-designed, but they are brightly printed, and their subjects consist largely of industrial scenes — the land is rich in coal and iron.

But now comes something novel — a giant stamp issued to commemorate Stamp Day and showing a couple of old-time mail coaches poised in picturesque uniform.

The Stamp is face-valued 35 francs and perforated 11. It costs 70 in London.

London Express Service

CLAIMS IN GERMANY RESTITUTION & COMPENSATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE & ANTIQUITIES Applications for compensation in the British Zone for claims and all types of detention. Office hours at present: 4-6 p.m. DR. FELIX MAINZ, Economic Advisor 50 Rahov Shalom Alshon, Tel Aviv, Tel. 5555.

## Swedish Photographic Record

A new illustrated book on Israel will shortly be published in Sweden by the Raeken Publishing Co. Mrs. Anna Rivkin Brick, Swedish photo-journalist, is now collecting material for the volume. The written parts of the book are by her husband, Mr. Daniel Brick, who served as liaison officer in Scandinavia. Another book by the same author, specially written for Israeli children and describing her visit to the North Pole, will be published here in the near future, in a translation by Leah Goldstein.

Academic Honours Professor Morris Ginsberg, the well-known sociologist, was made a Fellow of the British Academy in its annual meeting last week. The honorary degree of LL.D. of Queens University, Belfast, was conferred upon Dr. A.L. Goodhart, Master of University College, Oxford. Both scholars have been lecturers at the Hebrew University.

Mathematical Theory "Abstract Set Theory," a book by Dr. Abraham Fraenkel, Professor of Mathematics at the Hebrew University, which was published in English two months ago by a Dutch publishing firm, is now being translated into Hebrew by the late Dr. Chaim Weizman, first President of Israel. The work is intended for undergraduate students of mathematics and graduate students of philosophy.

Medical Journal The latest issue of "Niv Harofa," organ of the National Union of Physicians organized in the Histadrut, contains, among other contributions, a series of articles on tuberculosis, with statistics of incidence, hospitalization, and mortality.

Classics in Arabic The International Commission for the Translation of Classics, appointed at Beirut in 1948, has recently published, in collaboration with UNESCO, the first Arabic translation of the "Poetics" by Aristotle. The Spirit of the Law, by Montesquieu, and Don Quixote.

Religious Books in U.S. In 1947, a marked increase in popular interest in religious books began with the publication of such works as Rabbi Joseph Lieberman's "Poetry of Mind" and Russell Janney's "The Miracle of Beliefs." This increased demand for religious works shows no sign of slackening. Virtually every large publishing house in the U.S. is now searching for religious fiction and non-fiction. The revised version of the Bible, published by the National Council of Churches, has sold more than two million copies since last October. (UBIS)

Truman Library David Dubinsky, President of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union and also President of the United Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers, recently visited Truman and pledged donations to the Truman Library. The library is to be built five miles from Kansas City, Missouri, to house Truman's private papers as Senator and President. The two A.F.L. leaders reported no reaction from the ex-president beyond a hearty chuckle when they said this would be "one library that Joe McCarthy won't get his hands on."

Chess Problem No. 132 White to play and win. Solution: 1. R4-R5, 2. R5-R6, 3. R6-R7, 4. R7-R8, 5. R8-R9, 6. R9-R10, 7. R10-R11, 8. R11-R12, 9. R12-R13, 10. R13-R14, 11. R14-R15, 12. R15-R16, 13. R16-R17, 14. R17-R18, 15. R18-R19, 16. R19-R20, 17. R20-R21, 18. R21-R22, 19. R22-R23, 20. R23-R24, 21. R24-R25, 22. R25-R26, 23. R26-R27, 24. R27-R28, 25. R28-R29, 26. R29-R30, 27. R30-R31, 28. R31-R32, 29. R32-R33, 30. R33-R34, 31. R34-R35, 32. R35-R36, 33. R36-R37, 34. R37-R38, 35. R38-R39, 36. R39-R40, 37. R40-R41, 38. R41-R42, 39. R42-R43, 40. R43-R44, 41. R44-R45, 42. R45-R46, 43. R46-R47, 44. R47-R48, 45. R48-R49, 46. R49-R50, 47. R50-R51, 48. R51-R52, 49. R52-R53, 50. R53-R54, 51. R54-R55, 52. R55-R56, 53. R56-R57, 54. R57-R58, 55. R58-R59, 56. R59-R60, 57. R60-R61, 58. R61-R62, 59. R62-R63, 60. R63-R64, 61. R64-R65, 62. R65-R66, 63. R66-R67, 64. R67-R68, 65. R68-R69, 66. R69-R70, 67. R70-R71, 68. R71-R72, 69. R72-R73, 70. R73-R74, 71. R74-R75, 72. R75-R76, 73. R76-R77, 74. R77-R78, 75. R78-R79, 76. R79-R80, 77. R80-R81, 78. R81-R82, 79. R82-R83, 80. R83-R84, 81. R84-R85, 82. R85-R86, 83. R86-R87, 84. R87-R88, 85. R88-R89, 86. R89-R90, 87. R90-R91, 88. R91-R92, 89. R92-R93, 90. R93-R94, 91. R94-R95, 92. R95-R96, 93. R96-R97, 94. R97-R98, 95. R98-R99, 96. R99-R100, 97. R100-R101, 98. R101-R102, 99. R102-R103, 100. R103-R104, 101. R104-R105, 102. R105-R106, 103. R106-R107, 104. R107-R108, 105. R108-R109, 106. R109-R110, 107. R110-R111, 108. R111-R112, 109. R112-R113, 110. R113-R114, 111. R114-R115, 112. R115-R116, 113. R116-R117, 114. R117-R118, 115. R118-R119, 116. R119-R120, 117. R120-R121, 118. R121-R122, 119. R122-R123, 120. R123-R124, 121. R124-R125, 122. R125-R126, 123. R126-R127, 124. R127-R128, 125. R128-R129, 126. R129-R130, 127. R130-R131, 128. R131-R132, 129. R132-R133, 130. R133-R134, 131. R134-R135, 132. R135-R136, 133. R136-R137, 134. R137-R138, 135. R138-R139, 136. R139-R140, 137. R140-R141, 138. R141-R142, 139. R142-R143, 140. 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